

To: Christian Crowley[christian_crowley@ios.doi.gov]
From: Simon, Benjamin
Sent: 2017-06-24T19:29:37-04:00
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Subject: Rio Grande del Norte
Received: 2017-06-24T19:29:37-04:00
NM socioeconomics 6_24_17.xlsx
Rio Grande Del Norte Review 06_24_17.docx
Rio Grande del Norte (graphs).xlsx

Hey Christian,

Here is the Rio Grande del Norte paper. I would appreciate it if you could have a look. I've also included the spreadsheets with the data/graphs that I included in the paper.

Thanks for helping with this.

Ben

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1 Grazing annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and so d) There are 71 grazing allotments within the monument. 62 are active g

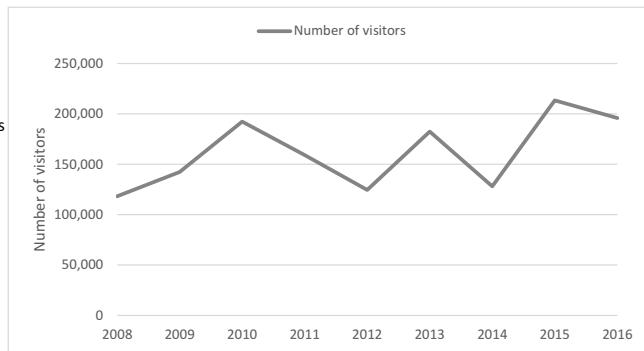
2 BLM has not made any changes in amount of livestock grazing AUMS (see sections 2 e and 3 e). See AUM's below.

3 AUMs Sold Rio Grande del Norte 2008 2016

4 AUMs Sold Rio Grande del Norte 2008 2016

Year	AUMs Sold
2008	5780
2009	8334
2010	8243
2011	6449
2012	7122
2013	7574
2014	6875
2015	7746
2016	8357

Year	Number of Consumer surplus value
2008	118,255
2009	142,359
2010	192,337
2011	159,045
2012	124,477
2013	182,501
2014	128,026
2015	213,390
2016	195,948
avg	54.19
	10,618,422 soure of CS value is benefits
	161,815





Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

Economic Values and Economic Contributions

DRAFT



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Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to provide information on the economic values and economic contributions of the activities and resources associated with Rio Grande del Norte (RGDNNM) as well as to provide a brief economic profile of Counties.¹

Background

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument encompasses 242,455 acres and was established by Presidential

Proclamation on March 25, 2013. The resources identified in the Proclamation include cultural and historic resources, ecological diversity, wildlife, and geology. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM. Post designation BLM continues to manage the area

Several legislative proposals have been introduced into the House and/or Senate to establish a National Conservation Area in areas covered by the current monument designation,

The BLM manages the Monument for multiple use (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, woodcutting and collection of herbs, pine nuts, and other traditional uses), while protecting the historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. Taos and Rio Arriba County have RS 2477 claims, but none are contested or challenged.

The BLM Taos Field Office is in the process of preparing a monument management plan. Until this plan is complete, the Taos Resource Management Plan (RMP-May 2012) remains the current land use plan for the Monument.²

Public outreach prior to designation

Congressional delegations and community groups held multiple public meetings from 2007 to 2013 regarding the proposed national monument prior to designation. BLM participated in these meetings as subject matter experts and did not keep records of dates, attendees or content of these meetings. A coalition of sportsmen, ranchers, land grant members, water right holders, outfitters and guides, local business groups, local government bodies and others was formed in 2007. The coalition held public meetings, shared information, and created a website that describes this effort: www.riograndedelnorte.org/monument_review/.

Rio Grande del Norte National Monument

Managing agencies: BLM
 County: Taos
 Gateway communities: Taos, NM; Questa, NM
 Tribes: Taos and Picuris Pueblos; Jicarilla, Apache and Ute Tribes

Resource Areas:

Recreation Energy Minerals
 Grazing Timber Scientific Discovery Tribal Cultural

¹ The BLM provided data used in this paper.

² The Taos RMP is available here:

[https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/projects/lup/68121/86167/103325/Approved_Taos_RMP_-5.16.12_\(print_version\).pdf](https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/projects/lup/68121/86167/103325/Approved_Taos_RMP_-5.16.12_(print_version).pdf)

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Local Economy and Economic Impacts

Table 1 presents socio-economic information for Taos County. The population of Taos County increased about 43% from 1990 to 2015. About 8% of the County population is Native American. Over the last eight years, the unemployment rate in Taos County rose to about 10.7% in 2010 and has since declined to about 8.6% which is above the state average of 6.2%. Median household income is about 88% of the state average.

Figure 1 shows percentage employment by sector in xx County for 2015.³ The largest sectors are accommodations and food service (22%), retail trade (18%), and health care (16%).

Information is provided below on two different types of economic information: "economic contributions," and "economic values." Both types of information are informative in decision making. Economic contributions track expenditures as they cycle through the local and regional economy, supporting employment and economic output. Table 2 provides estimates of the economic contribution of activities associated with MTNM. It is estimated that recreation activities in the MTNM area supported about 460 jobs and provided about \$23 million in value added in FY 2016.

Table 1. Taos County and State of New Mexico Economic Snapshot

Measure	Taos County	State of New Mexico
Population, 2015 ^a	32,943	2.1 million
Native American population as a % of the total	7.6	10.3
Employment, December 2016 ^c		
Unemployment rate, March 2017	8.6	6.2
Median Household Income, 2015 ^b	36,582	44,963

^aU.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

^bhttps://data.bls.gov/cew/apps/data_views/data_views.htm#tab_Tables.

Definitions

Value Added: A measure of economic contributions; calculated as the difference between total output (sales) and the cost of any intermediate inputs.

Economic Value: The estimated net value, above any expenditures, that individuals place on goods and services; these are particularly relevant in situations where market prices may not be fully reflective of the values individuals place on some goods and services.

Employment: The total number of jobs supported by activities.

³ U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns, 2015.

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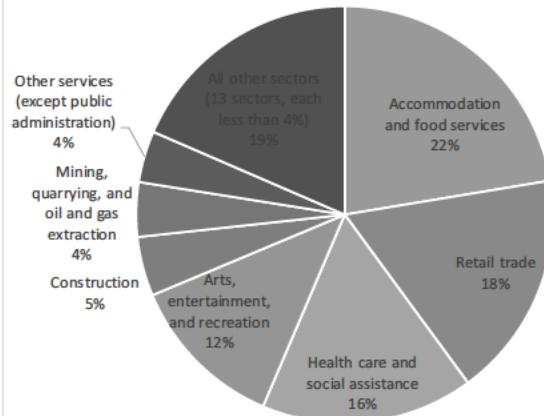
Economic values, in contrast to economic contributions, represent the net value, above and beyond any expenditures, that individuals place on goods and services. It is not appropriate to sum values for economic contributions and economic values because they represent different metrics. To the extent information is available, some economic values are presented in Table 3 along with information on the timing and drivers of future activity. For commodities bought and sold in markets (e.g., oil, gas, etc.), the economic values are closely related to the market prices of the commodities. For goods and services such as recreation which are typically not bought and sold in markets the values are estimated based on visitor surveys which attempt to capture individual values above and beyond their direct expenditures. [The economic value in FY 2016 associated with recreation is estimated to be about \$10.6 million.]

Activities and Resources Associated With RDGNNM

Since designation, few changes occurred to livestock grazing AUMs, rights-of-way restrictions, and forestry and wildlife activities.⁴ Details on the activities occurring at Mohave Trails National Monument are provided below.

Figure 1. Percent of Employment by Sector, Taos County, 2015

Taos County 2015 employment by Sector (County Business Patterns)



(b) (5) DPP

Table 2. Rio Grande del Norte Estimated Economic Contributions, 2016

(b) (5) DPP

Activities	Value added (net additions to GDP), \$ millions	Employment supported (number of jobs)
Recreation	7.4	169
Non-energy Minerals		
Grazing		

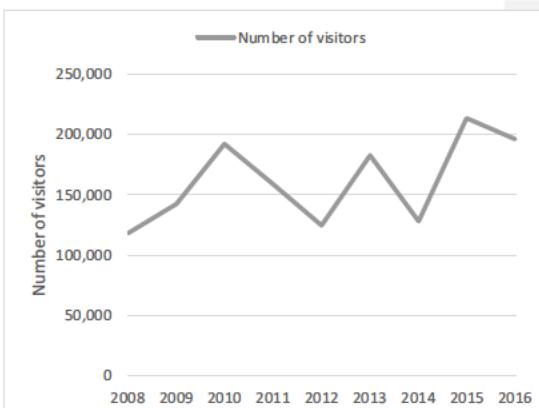
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⁴ The 2012 Taos RMP established the Taos Plateau Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) which limited commercial or surface disturbing activities that had been occurring.

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- **Recreation:** Hunting, fishing, hiking, and general recreation all occur on the Monument. Annual visitation is shown in figure 2. Average visitation has been about 162,000 over 2008-2016. While trends in the data are difficult to discern, with the exception of 2014, visitation in recent years has generally been higher than pre-designation years. BLM also indicates that there has been an increase of use at developed recreation sites. Recreation staff managing these developed sites in the lower part of the monument have reported that use began increasing at an average annual yearly rate of 20% since designation. Camp and day-use sites that were filled only a few times each year are now being used at capacity every weekend from May through mid-September. The Taos Plateau area west of the Rio Grande has also had a noticeable increase in visitation to the monument. Anecdotal information also suggests that

Figure 2. Annual Visitation to Rio Grande del Norte, 2008-2016



- Fishing is an everyday occurrence along the Rio Grande in the monument, and accounts for about 13% of total visitor use each year. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish conducts a creel survey every five years. Information from the survey indicates that the Monument receives about 80,000 fishing visits per year. Hunting licenses are issued by the New Mexico Game and Fish Department for elk, mule deer, antelope, and bighorn. In 2016-2017, a total of 3,569 permits were issued for the three game management units covering the National Monument.⁵
- Recreation activities provide the opportunity for economic activity to be generated from tourism for an indefinite period of time. The economic contributions occur annually, and in cases where visitation increases over time, recreation generates additional activity each year. These contributions affect the regional and state economies.
- Recreation activities based on visitation to the Monument are estimated to contribute about \$7.4 million in value added (net economic contributions) and support 169 jobs.⁶

- **Energy:** There is no oil, gas, coal or renewable energy production within the monument. There is no oil and gas potential within the monument. A BLM Solar Energy Zone (~16,000 acres) lies immediately north of the Monument in Colorado, east of US 285.
- **Energy transmission:** There are four transmission line rights-of-way for electricity and 12 distribution lines to end-users. There are no gas pipelines and no applications pending for new or upgraded lines.

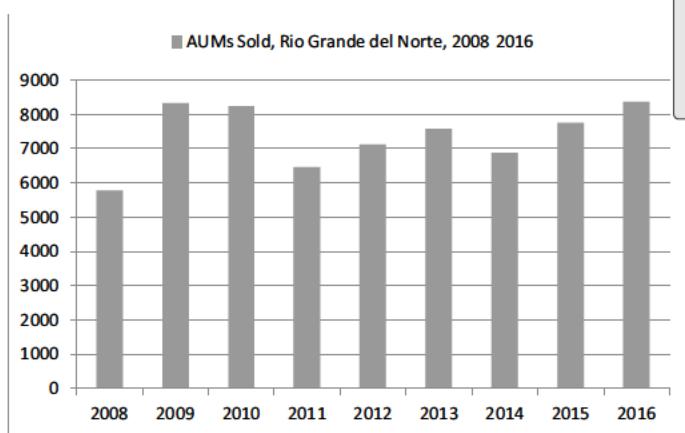
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⁵ The New Mexico Game and Fish Department has continued to keep 10,903 acres, within the monuments 242,455 acres, closed to hunting, in coordination with the BLM, in a developed recreation area with high density use.

⁶ BLM data.

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- **Non-fuel minerals.** Mineral sales are allowed within the monument under the current management plan. However, there were no mining claims or operations at the time of designation so there are no valid existing rights for mining claims or mining operations in the RGDNM.⁷ There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to or impacted by the monument designation. There are large scale perlite mining operations on private lands in adjacent to or near the monument boundary. These are considered world-class perlite deposits in the No Agua Mining District. These operations include some on-site processing facilities. These operations are on private/patented land and are subject to the State of New Mexico, Mining and Mineral Division regulations. These existing perlite operations are minimally affected by the monument, if at all. Taos Gravel is an existing large-scale sand and gravel operation on BLM land adjacent to the monument boundary. Their operations might be minimally affected by the monument if noise and VRM issues apply to their existing operation.
- **Timber.** The Rio Grande del Norte National Monument is not available for large scale timber harvesting or for commercial fuelwood harvest. All removal of fuelwood is for personal harvest. Since 2013 several hazardous fuels reduction and forest health treatments were completed by BLM, in partnership with other agencies (federal, state, and non-profit). In 2016 BLM began to permit the removal of dead and down fuelwood. It is anticipated in the future new areas will be available for green fuelwood cutting and removal.
- **Grazing.** There are 71 grazing allotments within the monument - 62 are active grazing allotments and 9 were closed to grazing before the designation. Within the monument there are currently 13,759 permitted AUMs. Figure 3 shows the number of AUMs used annually since 2008. Actual use fluctuates due to a combination of grazing permittee's herd sizes, weather conditions, etc. The amount of permitted grazing use has not changed since the designation of the monument.
- **Cultural, archeological, and historic resources.** Indigenous communities may utilize natural resources to an extent and in ways that are different from the general population, and the role that natural resources play in the



(b) (5) DPP

⁷ The 2012 Taos Resource Management Plan designated the Taos Plateau Area of Critical Environmental Concern that covers most of the area designated as the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. The ACEC and the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River were closed to salable mineral disposal; all leasable mineral entry. Locatable mineral entry was allowed in most of the area, with the exception of the San Antonio WSA (7,050 acres), the Ute Mountain area (13,190 acres), and the Wild Rivers zone of the Rio Grande Gorge Recreation Area (about 10,000 acres).

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culture of these indigenous communities may differ from that of the general population. Culturally important sites and unique natural resources, by definition, have limited or no substitutes.

Recognizing this is a critical consideration in land management because it may affect consideration of tradeoffs. Activities currently undertaken by tribal members include hunting, fishing, gathering, wood cutting, and the collection of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible herbs, and materials for crafting items like baskets and footwear.

- The Ojo Caliente Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (66,150 acres) contains relevant and important cultural resources, as well as scenic quality, fragile ecological processes, riparian, and special status species and other critical wildlife habitat values. This ACEC includes some of the largest (200-to-2000 rooms) prehistoric and early historic period pueblo ruins in the Southwest. These individual sites and the attendant landscapes are important to the Tiwa and Tewa Pueblo people of the upper Rio Grande region and contain important religious and sacred sites. This BLM site is currently managed specifically for visitation to enhanced visitor experiences.
- Also within the Ojo Caliente ACEC is Mesa Prieta, a 6,500-acre tract of private land currently under consideration for acquisition by the BLM. Mesa Prieta contains over 80,000 petroglyph sites and other archaeological remains associated with prehistoric Tewa and Spanish Colonial cultures. It is unique to the region and exceeds the numbers of petroglyphs recorded to date within the Petroglyph National Monument near Albuquerque. The Ojo Caliente ACEC boundaries were expanded in the 2012 Taos Resource Management Plan (RMP) to include Mesa Prieta as a potential acquisition and addition to this management unit.
- Cultural landscapes extend beyond the confines of the current management boundary. Potential acquisition of adjacent lands from willing owners through purchase, exchange, or donation, or expansion of the monument boundaries to include adjacent BLM lands containing critical cultural resources and cultural landscape elements, would further provide management of the cultural resources within the contexts of its landscape.

Multiple Use and Tradeoffs Among Resource Uses

This section presents some information to help understand land management tradeoffs. The designation of the monument has closed lands to certain types of development so within the context of the Monument Designation, some tradeoffs are not relevant.

Decision-making often involves multiple objectives and the need to make tradeoffs among those objectives. In general, market supply and demand conditions drive energy and minerals activity; societal preferences and household disposal income affect recreation activity levels; and market prices and range conditions affect the demand for forage. Culturally important sites and unique natural resources, by definition, have limited or no substitutes and thus tradeoffs are typically limited. A particularly challenging component of any tradeoff analysis is estimating the nonmarket values associated with RGDNM resources, particularly the nonmarket values associated with cultural resources.

Planning for permitted resource use on National Monuments will involve trade-offs among different activities on the land area being managed so as to allow permitted activities that do not impair monument objects. In some cases, certain areas of the Monument may be appropriate for more than one use, and trade-offs must be considered and management decisions may be made that prioritize certain uses over others. In other cases, land areas may be more appropriate for a particular use and activities could be

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restricted to certain areas of the Monument. Factors that could inform these tradeoffs include demand for the good or activity, prices, costs, and societal preferences. Other considerations might include the timeframe of the activity - how long the benefits and costs of a given activity would be expected to extend into the future. Trust responsibilities and treaty rights should also be considerations.

In considering any trade-offs, it is not just the level and net economic value associated with an activity that occurs in a given year that is relevant to decision making. Virtually all activities within the Monument occur over time and it is the stream of costs and benefits over a given period of time associated with each activity that is relevant. For example, recreation activities could continue indefinitely assuming the resources required for recreation remain intact and of sufficient quality for the activity. Likewise, the values associated with the natural and cultural resources could continue indefinitely provided they are not degraded by other activities. Grazing could also continue indefinitely as long as the forage resource is sustainably managed and remains consistent with the protection of monument objects. Timber harvest may also continue indefinitely as long as the timber resource is sustainably managed. The stream of costs and benefits associated with some other non-renewable resources would be finite, however (assuming these activities were consistent with the designation). For example, oil, gas, coal and minerals are all non-renewable resources and would only be extracted as long as the resource is economically feasible to produce.

The RGDNNM Proclamation contains specific provisions for the protection of heritage objects and values extending beyond specific resources [concerns]. Alternative options available for protection of resources include authorities such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations. These could provide some options to protect specific resources found in the RGDNNM. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all cultural or tribal resources in Monument.

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Table 3 Summary of RGDNNM Activities and Economic Values, FY 2016

Activities	Level of annual activity	Economic Value	Timing	Drivers of current and future levels of activity
Recreation	FY 2016: 196,000 visitors (BLM)	\$54.19/visitor day ^a	Visitation could continue indefinitely if landscape resources remain intact and of sufficient quality.	Societal preferences for outdoor recreation; disposable income; changing individual preferences for work and leisure time
Grazing	2016 billed AUMs: 8,357 AUMs	2016 grazing fee: \$2.11/AUM	Grazing could continue indefinitely if forage resources are managed sustainably.	Market prices for cattle and sheep and resource protection needs and range conditions (due to drought, fire, etc.) can affect AUMs permitted and billed.
Cultural resources	Indigenous communities often use natural resources to an extent and in ways that are different from the general population, and the role that natural resources play in the culture of these indigenous communities may differ from that of the general population. Culturally important sites and unique natural resources, by definition, have limited or no substitutes. Recognizing this is a critical consideration in land management because it may affect consideration of tradeoffs. MTNM contains substantial cultural resources that have not been fully surveyed. Tribes use the sacred sites within MTNM for hunting; fishing; gathering; wood cutting; and for collection of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible herbs, and materials for crafting items like baskets and footwear.			
Benefits of nature	Services provided by nature underpin all sectors of a local economy. As many of these services are not sold in markets, we have limited information on their prices or values. Specific benefits related to MTNM include protection of crucial habitats for deer, elk, desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn, and endemic plant species that inhabit rare habitat types such as hanging gardens.			

^aThis value represents the estimated consumer surplus associated with general recreation for the Intermountain region from the USGS Benefit Transfer Toolkit (<https://my.usgs.gov/benefit-transfer>). Consume surplus represents values individuals hold for goods and services over and above expenditures on those goods and services.

^bAll prices are from EIA.gov.

Monument Name	State	Managing Agency	County
Rose Atoll	American Samoa/Pacific Ocean	FWS	
Grand Canyon-Parashant	Arizona	BLM, NPS	Mojave
Ironwood Forest	Arizona	BLM	Pima, Pinal*
Sonoran Desert	Arizona	BLM	Maricopa, Pinal
Vermilion Cliffs	Arizona	BLM	Cochise
Northeast Canyons and Seamounts	Atlantic Ocean	NOAA, FWS	
Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	USFS, BLM	Lake, Napa*, Yolo*, Colusa*, Glenn*, Mendocino*
Carizzo Plain	California	BLM	San Luis Obispo, Kern*
Giant Sequoia	California	USFS	Fresno, Tulare
Mojave Trails	California	BLM	San Bernardino, Riverside**
Sand to Snow	California	BLM, USFS	San Bernardino, Riverside
San Gabriel Mountains	California	USFS	Los Angeles, San Bernardino**
Marianas Trench	CNMI/Pacific Ocean	FWS	
Canyons of the Ancients	Colorado	BLM	Montezuma, Dolores*
Papahānaumokuākea	Hawaii/Pacific Ocean	NOAA, FWS	
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	NPS, BLM	Blaine, Minidoka, Butte*, Lincoln**, Power*
Katahdin Woods and Waters	Maine	NPS	Penobscot
Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	BLM	Blaine, Fergus, Phillips
Basin and Range	Nevada	BLM	Lincoln, Nye*
Gold Butte	Nevada	BLM	Clark
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks	New Mexico	BLM	Doña Ana, Luna**
Rio Grande del Norte	New Mexico	BLM	Taos
Cascade Siskiyou	Oregon/California	BLM	Jackson
Pacific Remote Islands	Pacific Ocean	FWS	Expansion added: The expansion contains 5,000 acres in Northern California
Bears Ears	Utah	BLM, USFS	San Juan
Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	BLM	Garfield, Kane
Harford Reach	Washington	FWS, DOE	Grant, Benton, Franklin

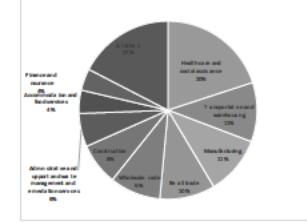
*monument not a significant part of the county

**monument is barely in the county

Case No.
Comments sent by Cascade-G-Imports
Kris S. Glavin

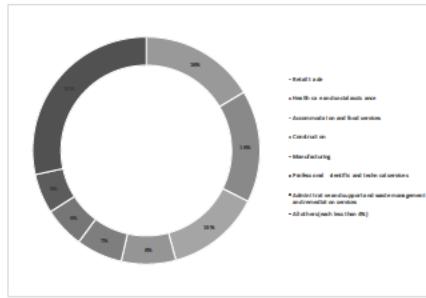
Percentage of 2015 Employment (County Business Patterns) - Klamath Ben Lus. Oregon		
	Total for all sectors	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,180	1%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8,782	2%
Utilities	1,321	0%
Construction	22,034	6%
Manufacturing	18,737	5%
Wholesale trade	17,365	4%
Retail trade	46,753	13%
Transportation and warehousing	10,128	3%
Information	5,321	2%
Finance and insurance	8,168	2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,427	2%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	16,731	5%
Management of companies and enterprises	3,896	1%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	16,053	6%
Educational services	5,270	2%
Health care and social assistance	45,588	13%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5,036	2%
Accommodation and food services	38,219	11%
Other services (except public administration)	11,508	4%
Industries not classified	77	0%

Percent of Total Employment by Sector 2015 Ben Lus. Oregon and Klam. County		
	Percent of County	Percent of Sector
Total for all sectors	100.00%	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11.03%	14.8%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	15.3%	16.62%
Utilities	1.36%	1.62%
Construction	7.47%	8.97%
Manufacturing	8.29%	7.99%
Wholesale trade	6.06%	5.31%
Retail trade	5.86%	5.17%
Transportation and warehousing	4.02%	4.12%
Information	3.46%	3.46%
Finance and insurance	3.36%	3.66%
Real estate and rental and leasing	5.09%	5.87%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3.91%	3.91%
Management of companies and enterprises	4.21%	2.10%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	2.01%	2.09%
Educational services	1.71%	1.87%
Health care and social assistance	12.2%	0.82%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.02%	0.9%
Accommodation and food services	4.45%	0.5%
Other services (except public administration)	0.01%	0.01%
Industries not classified	0.0%	0.0%

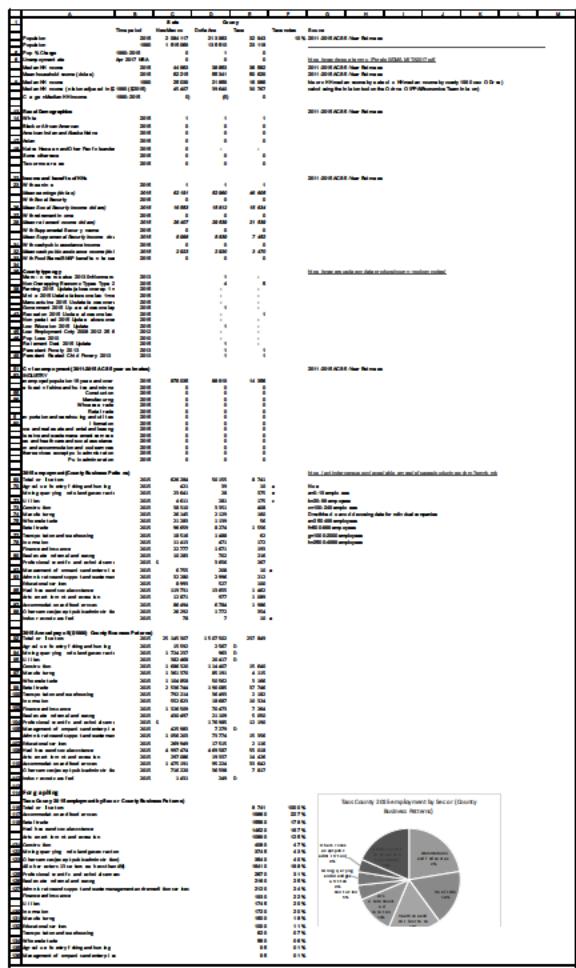


Percentage of 2015 Employment (County Business Patterns) - Klamath Ben Lus. Oregon		
	Total for all sectors	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,180	1%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	8,782	2%
Utilities	1,321	0%
Construction	22,034	6%
Manufacturing	18,737	5%
Wholesale trade	17,365	4%
Retail trade	46,753	13%
Transportation and warehousing	10,128	3%
Information	5,321	2%
Finance and insurance	8,168	2%
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,427	2%
Information	5,321	2%
Education	5,270	2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5,036	2%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,109	1%
Management of companies and enterprises	3,896	1%
Utilities	1,321	0%
Industries not classified	77	0%

Percent of Total Employment by Sector 2015 Ben Lus. Oregon and Klam. County		
	Number of employees	Percent
Total for all sectors	23,773,561	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,750,683	20.1%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	3,926,402	16.8%
Utilities	2,327,167	10.7%
Construction	2,388,403	10.0%
Manufacturing	2,200,665	9.7%
Wholesale trade	2,200,665	9.7%
Retail trade	1,811,031	8.0%
Transportation and warehousing	1,430,209	6.1%
Information	1,000,000	4.2%
Finance and insurance	946,158	4.0%
Real estate and rental and leasing	844,025	3.6%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	824,636	3.9%
Accommodation and food services	655,003	2.8%
Education	631,000	2.7%
Educational services	436,244	1.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	400,665	1.7%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	374,116	1.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	259,586	1.1%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	84,025	0.4%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,338	0.0%
Industries not classified	2,359	0.0%



Time per day	State	County	Periodicity	Source
2015	1 329 100	103 437	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml?_ga=1.1930200001.1494540963.1512121111-1512121111.1512121111
Pop & Lon	1 329 100	146 021		
Pop & Lon	1950	1 277 522	4 years	
Pop & Lon	1950-2015	1 277 522	4 years	
Unemployment rate	Apr 2017 NSA	3.4%	3.8%	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml?_ga=1.1930200001.1494540963.1512121111-1512121111.1512121111
Med at HH income	2015	\$40 301	\$44 271	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml?_ga=1.1930200001.1494540963.1512121111-1512121111.1512121111
Mean HH income	2015	\$39 524	\$39 524	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml?_ga=1.1930200001.1494540963.1512121111-1512121111.1512121111
Med at HH income	1950	\$27 404	\$26 631	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml?_ga=1.1930200001.1494540963.1512121111-1512121111.1512121111
Med at HH income (inflation-adjusted - in \$2015)	1950 (2015)	\$49 804	\$48 204	calc'd using the inflation tool on the O drive (O:\PPRA\Economic Team\infla.xls)
Change in Median HH Income	1950-2015	0.9%	-0.3%	
Racial Demographic				2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates
White	2015	95.00%	95.20%	
Black or African American	2015	0.00%	0.00%	
Asian or Pacific Islander	2015	1.00%	1.00%	
Asian	2015	1.10%	1.10%	
Not in House or Other Pacific Islander	2015	0.00%	0.00%	
Some other race	2015	0.20%	0.20%	
Two or more races	2015	2.00%	1.60%	
Income and benefits of HHS				2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates
With income	2015	74.80%	72.80%	
Mean comp (std dev)	2015	\$6 525	\$1 083	
With Social Security	2015	55.10%	50.70%	
Mean comp by income (std dev)	2015	\$1 021	\$1 221	
With retirement income	2015	19.20%	17.50%	
Mean comp by income (std dev)	2015	\$1 021	\$1 221	
With Supplemental Security Income	2015	6.20%	7.70%	
With food stamps	2015	4.918	9.462	
Mean cash plus SSI income (std dev)	2015	\$4 497	\$1 526	
Mean cash plus SSI income (std dev)	2015	2 710	2 750	
With food stamp benefit in past 12 months	2015	17.10%	19.80%	
Country Income				http://www.eia.doe.gov/epc/products/country_tutorial_codes/
Macroeconomic Model: 2013 Databank - 1446 no	2013	1		
Macroeconomic Model: 2013 Databank - 1446 no	2013	0		
Farm by 2015 Update (a below over +1%)	2015	0		
Manufacturing by 2015 Update (a below over +1%)	2015	0		
Manufacturing by 2015 Update (a below over +1%)	2015	0		
Residential by 2015 Update (a below over +1%)	2015	0		
Residential by 2015 Update (a below over +1%)	2015	0		
Low Education by 2015 Update	2015	0		
Low Education by 2015 Update	2015	0		
Pop Loss 2010	2010	0		
Pop Loss 2010	2010	0		
Per Capita Income	2013	0		
Per Capita Income	2013	0		
Per Capita Income	2013	0		
Civilian Employment				2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates
Civilian employment (2011-2015 ACS 5-year as listed)	2015	648 987	71 852	
All out of home, business, fishing and hunting, and mining	2015	2.50%	2.10%	
Manufacturing	2015	8.80%	8.80%	
Manufacturing	2015	3.20%	5.80%	
Retail trade	2015	2.40%	2.2%	
Retail trade	2015	13.40%	15.10%	
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2015	1.80%	1.50%	
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2015	2.80%	2.5%	
Information	2015	8.60%	7.00%	
Information	2015	2.80%	2.30%	
Finance and insurance, and real estate, rental, and leasing	2015	9.90%	8.50%	
Finance and insurance, and real estate, rental, and leasing	2015	2.80%	2.50%	
Scientific and management and technical services, computer and support services, and repair and maintenance services	2015	9.90%	8.50%	
Scientific and management and technical services, computer and support services, and repair and maintenance services	2015	2.80%	2.50%	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and food services, and accommodation and food services	2015	5.40%	4.40%	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and food services, and accommodation and food services	2015	2.80%	2.40%	
Pub & admin & social sec	2015	4.40%	4.20%	
2015 Employment (County Business Per Term)				http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml?_ga=1.1930200001.1494540963.1512121111-1512121111.1512121111
Total for all industries	2015	500545	17150	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015	13584	856	Note
Mfg, quarrying, and oil and gas ex ration	2015	774	a	a=0-10 emp types
Utilities	2015	1327	509	b=10-100 emp types
Construction	2015	21601	2516	c=100-249 employees
Manufacturing	2015	36831	3625	d=250-499 employees
Wholesale trade	2015	17643	2180	e=500-999 employees
Retail trade	2015	82033	11056	f=500-999 employees
Transportation and warehousing	2015	13260	1255	g=1000+ employees
Information	2015	11260	1196	h=2500-4999 employees
Finance and insurance	2015	17340	1470	
Real estate, rental, and leasing	2015	6313	802	
Professional, scientific, technical, management, and administrative services	2015	22840	2145	
Management of companies and enterprises	2015	8888	1249	
Admin & support and waste management and remediation services	2015	23346	2891	
Edcuatn, health care, and social assistance	2015	15645	1414	
Health care and social assistance	2015	109725	14412	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2015	1823	146	
Accommodation and food services	2015	51406	6050	
Other servs (except pub & adm in strn)	2015	18425	1883	
Pub & admin & social sec	2015	135	16	
2015 Annual payroll (#1000s) (County Business Per Term)				
Total for all industries	2015	20 413 165	2 159 668	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015	43 406	320	
Mfg, quarrying, and oil and gas ex ration	2015	1 020 D		
Utilities	2015	1327		
Construction	2015	1 261	44 558	
Manufacturing	2015	1 212 111	140 304	
Wholesale trade	2015	2 549 914	275 877	
Retail trade	2015	7 303	253 213	
Transportation and warehousing	2015	2 163 368	278 415	
Information	2015	560 415	55 556	
Finance and insurance	2015	2 011 253	21 253	
Real estate, rental, and leasing	2015	297 663	21 787	
Professional, scientific, technical, management, and administrative services	2015	1 426 680	86 540	
Management of companies and enterprises	2015	713 246	53 820	
Admin & support and waste management and remediation services	2015	1 393 620	40 523	
Edcuatn, health care, and social assistance	2015	4 760 968	632 952	
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2015	1 059 465	98 444	
Accommodation and food services	2015	538 902	49 879	
Other servs (except pub & adm in strn)	2015	3 806	344	



Percentage of 2015 employment (County Business Patterns) - Davao City

	Percent of Total Employment Sector 2015 Davao City County
Total for all sectors	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	20
Utilities	281
Construction	2251
Manufacturing	1230
Wholesale trade	1138
Retail trade	8274
Transportation and warehousing	1480
Information	471
Finance and insurance	1671
Real estate and rental and leasing	702
Hotels and restaurants and other food services	2050
Management of companies and enterprises	208
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	2986
Educational services	527
Health care and social assistance	15055
Arts, entertainment and recreation	877
Accommodation and food services	6784
Other services (except pubic administration)	372
Industries not classified	7

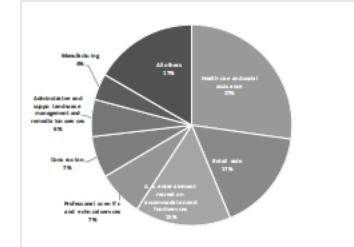
For graphing

Percentage of 2015 employment (County Business Patterns) - Davao City

	Percent of Total Employment by Sector 2015 Davao City
Total for all sectors	100%
Health care and social assistance	27.2%
Manufacturing	21.9%
Wholesale trade	16.5%
Accommodation and food services	13.5%
Professional, scientific and technical services	7.2%
Construction	7.2%
Information	4.7%
Transportation and warehousing	3.0%
Arts, entertainment, recreation	2.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.0%
Other services (except pubic administration)	1.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	1.4%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	1.3%
Arts, entertainment, recreation	1.1%
Accommodation and food services	1.0%
Health care and social assistance	0.9%
Manufacturing	0.8%
Construction	0.7%
Information	0.6%
Transportation and warehousing	0.5%
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.4%
Wholesale trade	0.4%
Accommodation and food services	0.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.2%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	0.1%
Information	0.1%
Utilities	0.1%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	0.1%
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	0.1%
Industries not classified	0.0%

For Graphing

Sector	Number of employees
Total for all sectors	50 195
Health care and social assistance	13 655
Manufacturing	13 139
Wholesale trade	12 795
Arts, entertainment, recreation	7 765
Professional, scientific and technical services	3 655
Construction	3 355
Information	2 355
Transportation and warehousing	2 139
All others	8 338
Other services (except pubic administration)	7 735
Finance and insurance	4 671
Real estate and rental and leasing	4 488
Accommodation and food services	3 138
Retail trade	2 953
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation	2 053
Educational services	527
Arts, entertainment, recreation	1 116
Information	471
Utilities	268
Management of companies and enterprises	208
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	39
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	28
Industries not classified	7



	State	County	Kane	Sear Just	Sum Just	Source
Period	Time period	Unh	Gar id	Kan	Sum Just	
Population	1960	1 203 379	5 980	7 205	15 183	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/2010-intercensal/estimates/estimates-tables/acs-5-year-eximates.html
Pop % Change		68.5%		27.9%	39.3%	20.0%
Unemployment rate	4/1/2017 SA	1.3%	7.5%	3.2%	7.2%	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/2010-intercensal/estimates/estimates-tables/acs-5-year-eximates.html
Median HH income	2015	\$60 727	\$42 614	\$50 194	\$41 494	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/2010-intercensal/estimates/estimates-tables/acs-5-year-eximates.html
Mean HH income (in dollars)	2015	\$70 789	\$43 839	\$51 423	\$42 740	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/2010-intercensal/estimates/estimates-tables/acs-5-year-eximates.html
Median HH income (in dollars)	1960	\$30 142	\$23 243	\$21 134	\$17 289	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/2010-intercensal/estimates/estimates-tables/acs-5-year-eximates.html
Median HH income (in dollar, adjusted -in \$2015)	1960-2015	\$54 661	\$42 149	\$58 325	\$31 352	calc'd using the In latent tool on the O drive (O:PPNAEconTeam\In\Infa.kmz)
Change in Median HH income		11.1%	1.1%	30.9%	32.3%	
Income and benefit (in \$100s)						
White	2015	87.6%	95.5%	93.8%	49.8%	
Black or African Amerian	2015	1.10%	0.80%	0.20%	0.20%	
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2015	2.20%	0.80%	0.10%	0.70%	
Asian	2015	0.90%	0.60%	0.00%	0.20%	
Pacific Islander	2015	4.20%	2.20%	0.40%	0.90%	
Two or more races	2015	2.60%	1.70%	0.20%	0.70%	
Income and benefit (in \$100s)						
White	2015	64.3%	75.30%	71.10%	73.4%	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates
Black or African Amerian	2015	72.2%	50.71%	37.98%	48.4%	
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2015	23.70%	41.90%	41.80%	28.30%	
Asian	2015	16.53%	15.31	18.56	17.23	
Pacific Islander	2015	19.10%	20.30%	23.20%	20.30%	
Two or more races	2015	24.91%	21.42	35.00	23.95	
Mean retirement income (dolla\$)	2015	3.70%	4.40%	9.80%		
Mean supplemental security income (dolla\$)	2015	18.00	8.830	11.142	9.576	
Mean cash public assistance income (dolla\$)	2015	2.00%	1.01%	3.80%	2.10%	
Mean cash public assistance income (dolla\$)	2015	2.310	1.945	2.34	3.34	
Mean cash public assistance income (dolla\$)	2015	8.00%	7.10%	8.80%	7.90%	
Health Demographics						
White	2015	87.6%	95.5%	93.8%	49.8%	
Black or African Amerian	2015	1.10%	0.80%	0.20%	0.20%	
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2015	2.20%	0.80%	0.10%	0.70%	
Asian	2015	0.90%	0.60%	0.00%	0.20%	
Pacific Islander	2015	4.20%	2.20%	0.40%	0.90%	
Two or more races	2015	2.60%	1.70%	0.20%	0.70%	
Income and benefit (in \$100s)						
White	2015	64.3%	75.30%	71.10%	73.4%	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates
Black or African Amerian	2015	72.2%	50.71%	37.98%	48.4%	
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2015	23.70%	41.90%	41.80%	28.30%	
Asian	2015	16.53%	15.31	18.56	17.23	
Pacific Islander	2015	19.10%	20.30%	23.20%	20.30%	
Two or more races	2015	24.91%	21.42	35.00	23.95	
Mean retirement income (dolla\$)	2015	3.70%	4.40%	9.80%		
Mean supplemental security income (dolla\$)	2015	18.00	8.830	11.142	9.576	
Mean cash public assistance income (dolla\$)	2015	2.00%	1.01%	3.80%	2.10%	
Mean cash public assistance income (dolla\$)	2015	2.310	1.945	2.34	3.34	
Mean cash public assistance income (dolla\$)	2015	8.00%	7.10%	8.80%	7.90%	
Country indicators						
Not a normal state	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Non-metropolitan	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Urban	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
White	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Black or African Amerian	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Asian	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Pacific Islander	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Two or more races	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Retirement 2015 Update (above over 1 year)	2015	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	
Nonresident aliens 2015 Update (above over 1 year)	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Low Education 2015 Update	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Low Income 2015 Update	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Pop Loss 2015	2010	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Pop Loss 2010	2015	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Poverty 2013	2013	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Poverty Reduced Poverty by 2013	2013	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Citizen employment (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year ex imates)						
INDUSTRY	2015	1 337 646	2 000	3 201	5 039	2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Ex imates
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and mining	2015	2.00%	3.60%	7.50%	7.50%	
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	2015	11.00%	9.90%	9.30%	9.20%	
Manufacturing	2015	11.00%	15.90%	3.90%	4.40%	
Wholesale trade	2015	2.00%	2.00%	1.70%	1.70%	
Retail trade	2015	12.10%	11.50%	16.50%	8.10%	
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	2015	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	
Information	2015	2.20%	2.70%	0.70%	1.00%	
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental, hiring and leasing	2015	2.00%	2.70%	4.20%	4.20%	
Professional, scientific, technical services and support, management and administrative and waste management and remediation services	2015	11.80%	8.80%	5.40%	4.60%	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2015	2.00%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	
Eating and drinking places	2015	9.00%	30.20%	14.30%	13.40%	
Other services, except public administration	2015	4.60%	3.70%	10.10%	4.70%	
Public administration	2015	5.00%	3.20%	8.70%	7.00%	
Total for all sectors	2015	120,954	113	2,866	2,663	https://factfinder.census.gov/cenfacts/table/index.cfm?_t=30&_s=0&_g=0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015	502	a	a	107	Note = 10-employees
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	2015	10,641	b	b	107	<10-20 employees
Manufacturing	2015	7,759	b	b	90	c=100-249 employees
Wholesale trade	2015	11,636	26	b	181	D=100 to 500 employees
Retail trade	2015	13,770	11	5	17	>500 employees
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	2015	10,687	12	347	335	>1000-2000 employees
Information	2015	4,421	b	a	55	>2000+ employees
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental, hiring and leasing	2015	6,207	18	95	42	
Professional, scientific, technical services and support, management and administrative and waste management and remediation services	2015	21,402	8	63	44	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2015	31,118	685	729	730	
Eating and drinking places	2015	41,867	a	589	51	
Other services, except public administration	2015	116	n/a	a	n/a	
Industries not classed	2015	251	n/a	D	n/a	
2015 Annual payroll (1000s) (County Business Patterns)						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2015	1,640,266	4216	74444	81151	
Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction	2015	2,000	0	0	0	
Manufacturing	2015	80,018	0	0	6621	
Wholesale trade	2015	9,945	0	0	0	
Retail trade	2015	35,690	182	2795	5967	
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	2015	65,170	574	0	8568	
Information	2015	13,330	662	87	553	
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental, hiring and leasing	2015	41,984	216	7075	5990	
Professional, scientific, technical services and support, management and administrative and waste management and remediation services	2015	20,763	420	759	2598	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2015	2,027,630	0	0	0	
Eating and drinking places	2015	412,867	503	3947	1902	
Other services, except public administration	2015	87,000	233	831	543	
Manufacturing	2015	488,504	477	904	542	
Wholesale trade	2015	20,900	n/a	n/a	0	
Retail trade	2015	434,528	246	342	825	
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	2015	129,156	219	0	0	
Information	2015	30,572	736	0	28368	
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental, hiring and leasing	2015	30,172	502	2012	0	
Professional, scientific, technical services and support, management and administrative and waste management and remediation services	2015	21,948	20789	18280	12233	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2015	173,553	0	23852	1223	
Eating and drinking places	2015	251	n/a	D	n/a	

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Comments, discussions, and analysis